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INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Notes on the Yugoslav Energy Conference

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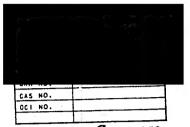
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the Yugoslav Energy Conference held at Belgrade on 9, 10 and ll Feb 53. The following individuals, all Yugoslav nationals, were some of those who attended:

Residence	Occupation
Belgrade	Director, Federal Geologic Institution.
Zagreb	Elektorprojektenski Zavod.
Belgrade	Hydro Engineer, Projektantski "Energoprojekt," (Institute for Projects and design).
Zagreb	Chief Geologist, Geophysical Institute.
Zagreb	Chief Geologist, Bureau of Geologic Explorations.
Sarajevo	Chief Designer, Hydroelectric Planning Institute
Pelgrade	Institute for Planning.
Sarajevo	Elektroproject.
Sarajevo	Economic Council.
Sarajevo	Energo.
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Milicevia, (fmu)	Jablanica	Unknown.
Rakio, (fnu)	Belgrade	Electro Technical Faculty, University of Belgrade.
Prosen, (fmu)	Belgrade	Goological Faculty,
		University of Belgrade.
Pavlovic, (fnu)	Belgrade	Geologic Counsellor.
Velickovski, (fnu)	Skopje	Institute for Planning.
Sarevski, (fmu)	Skopje	Hydroelectric Project.
Mattevio, (fnu)	Belgrade	Institute for Geophysical Exploration.
Djurdjivic, (fnu)	Belgrade	Clearing House of Serbia
Velikovic, (fmu)	Belgrade	Clearing House of Serbia
retcinar, (fmu)	Belgrade	Civil Engineering Faculty, University of Belgrade.
Iwanovic (fnu)	Belgrade	Federal Hydrometeorologic Service.
Perovic, (fmu)	Belgrade	Federal Hydrometeorologic Service.
Proprotuk, (fnu)	Ljubljana	Electroproject.
Filipovic, (fnu)	Zagreb	Unknown.
Spasozevic, (fnu)	Belgrade	Institute of Water Engineering.
Lazarovic, (fnu)	Montenegro	Elektro.

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In addition to the above there were others who attended one or two of the daily sessions

- The agenda of the conference, as translated, was:
 - Inventorying of energy resources
 - - thous for inventorying of "gross" as
 - for of element flow in the Borst.
 - - 1. Methods for inventorying of fossil fuel reserves.
 - 2. Programme of geologic and geophysical exploration work.
 - II. Methods for determination of cost of projected power plants -l. Selection of a general method for the determination of investment needed for the construction of power plants.

 - 2. Selection of a general method for the determination of economic feasibility of projected power plants.
 - III. Possibilities for export of electric energy from Yugoslavia -
 - 1. Production and consumption of electric energy in Yugoslavia and future development.

 - Apprecial of future possibility of absorption of our electric energy abroad (Austria, Italy, Germany, treece).
 Technical and economic problems involved in the transmission of large quantities of electric energy to longer distances.

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IV. Organization of future work on some aspects of power development -

Organization of the work on inventorying of energy resources.
 Organization of the work on formulating of a general method

for finding out the economic fessibility of power plants.

3. Organization of the work of a joint treatment of the problems on export of electric energy from Yugoslavia.

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9 Feb 53: Opening remarks were made by Stejpan Hans, director of the Institute Za Teknika Ekonomsko Istrazananje, chairman of the conference. with hydro problems Slebinger presented a paper on Bruto and Seto vater power.

Prof Ipecinar, Belgrade Dechaical University, stated that basic data were model
and that flood control or the Bande and Sana Sivers conflicted with power description of the last been studying enter power for five years at Cerni Institute. He said that the main thing needed is hydrologic data and that present data are not fully adequate. All main Yugoslav rivers have been inventoried. Net energy is calculated in terms of mechanical energy at turbine shaft. Mean monthly flows are not a useful unit for analysis and storage is a difficult question to determine; will have a conference in March (1953) to discuss it. When good hydrologic and weather data are obtained we can then make development plans and get into problems of costs. We don't pay enough to get good people to man the stations (hydrology and weather) in the Karst areas. Hydrologic data should be accurate within plus or minus 5% whereas accuracy is now only plus or minus 5% w

The Slovenian thinking is toward a parallel organization in each republic on energetics.

At the 9 Feb 53 evening session on oils, Ogulinac, of the Geological Institute, stated that they [Yugoslavs] should first determine a method and then conduct explorations. He favored the Soviet method as it is more exact but also more costly to explore. At present the Slavs don't have the skill nor equipment to measure efficiency and they sometimes start wells which aren't feasible. Chairman Hans (of the conference) then asked if Soviet-calculated reserves are capable of being translated into English methods to which the answer was given that it would be difficult.

Popovic, in discussing coal resources, stated that an international conference has proposed a classification method and now awaits agreement of the governments concerned. The international classification does not row suffice because there is also a commercial classification in preparation. Samples are to be sent from each country so the cormiss' n can detect differences in practice. Yugoslavia is now preparing samples and some day a foreign expert will come to inspect the work. The Yugoslav mineral coal study was extended over three years and it is hoped that the studies of brown coal and lignite won't take as long.

Prosen, of the Geological faculty, University of Belgrade, talked on geophysical exploration. Concerning oil he mentioned that Yugoslavia lacked instruments which would permit her to get a much better picture of oil reserves. He stated that the seismic method is the most important but that it has not yet been applied (in Yugoslavia), and that he knew of only one and a half seismic apparatus in the country. Insolar as coal is concerned, some basins have been thoroughly explored while others haven't since the Slavs lack some necessary instruments.

At the 10 Feb 53 meeting discussion was had as to costs of hydroelectric power facilities. It was stated that Yugoslavia cannot now say what a kilowatt costs as where is no method of determination. It was mentioned that engineers in Yugoslavia that it worked out a cost method because the construction enterprises are so busy there is no competition. Costs were said to be too high and one reason given was that there is no cost data and that economists, as well as engineers, are needed in construction work. A statement was made that Yugoslavia does not know how to handle equipment and it was concluded that the country wants mechanization and hopes that it will be taught how to handle and take care of equipment.

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10. On 11 Feb 53 the conference discussed export possibilities of power (hydroelectric). One engineer stated that Slovenia could export winter energy for some years if construction of plants were expedited. Later, Slovenia would need the power for its own use. Restarovec, of the Zagreb Elektroprojeck, said that he advocated large storage capacities to even out seasonal capabilities. Hvoj stated that power increases in Yugoslavia will exceed 10% per year. Jeric, of Elektro Projekt, Zagret, gave a statement concerning the production and consumption of electricity in Central and Southeast Europe for the period 10 years hence; 1c 1962:

Country	Production	Consumption	Balance
SE France	35,000	33,760	1240
Switzerland	27,000	29,540	-2540
Northern Italy	29,500	69,160	-39,660

The question was posed as to whether to export the energy or to make it into industrial products. Chairman Hens replied: "First, distinguish between winter and summer energy and second, determine which is the best market --energy or industrial products."

- 11. The geophysics and geology section, on 11 Feb 53, heard Ogulinac, of the Geological Institute, state that since 1945 his institute has conducted many explorations; but, owing to lack of skills, the results have not been uniformly good. He mentioned that they have progressed in some respects, although they have lagged behind in others. The primitive nature of the (exploration) equipment has caused them not to make explorations for some key projects and the industrial demand has exceeded their resources to respond. He said that they intend seeing what help they can get from the United Nations in instruments, literature and fellowships for foreign training of their men. Concerning explorations, he said that it was his impression that Yugoslavia does not pay enough attention to geophysical explorations.
- At the concluding session, held at 1700, 11 Feb 53, Prezzi, of the Institute Planning, Belgrade, stated that the report of the Export of Energy Committee recommended that committees be established to determine, among other things, the internal energy balance of Yugoslavia. It was estimated that the work for this report would cost six million dinars. A four-months' deadline was placed on the report and the names of members were to be left to the various republics to designate. Pecinar gave the hydro report which recommended that hydro subcommittees be established for inventorying water resources and for determining the present status of hydro power. A recommendation was made that hydrologic data must be improved and that the hydro-meteorological service be enlarged since it does not now have a skilled staff. No names were suggested and the cost of these committees was not indicated. Hvoj, of the Belgrade Institute for Projects and Design, gave the report on cost determination and recommended a committee be appointed to study this problem, with a report date set for 1 Jul 53. Cost for this activity was set at five million dinars. Included in its suggested work was a proposal to survey multi-purpose river projects, for example, the kilowatt power aspects. Lubojevic gave the Transmission Committee report which recommended that the committee must work out a system of high voltage lines; that they must start with data on requirements and resources, and that they must also include foreign interconnections. Pavlovic, of the Geologic Institute, Belgrade, maje the report for the Fossil Fuels Committee. It recommended that the quality and quantity of reserves must be considered; that standards must be worked out and suggested that a standing committee be appointed. This committee was to be composed of a working group for each republic and to cost each republic 700 thousand dinars. A report was to be made by this committee in three months.

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